The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1855. {Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. {Vol. xxix.—Whole No. 7897

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, Nov. 16th, 1855.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday beyond Mobile.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

The Liverpool *Times*, which erewhile tolled so lugubriously the lack of sympathy in the Africa apparent in the people of the United States, seems to have suddenly changed its views. In an article of recent date it assumes the ground that on this side of the Atlantic we are all for the fall of Sebastopol created a great sensation in the States, and that the demonstrations of pleasure at Alma were manifested. The *Times* is of opinion that if even a feeling of hostility towards the Allies existed in the United States, it should be traced rather to the sympathy of the French than to any innate dislike to the British government.

Times is at fault in its supposition, in its statement of facts, and in its deductions, and as a matter of course its whole bundle of errors. First, the Sebastopol did not give rise to any demonstrations whatever in the American people. It created a great sensation, and elicited a vast amount of talk, but no exultation was heard, there were any profound regrets. In some of the leading cities the British and English residents did, as we have indubitably right, evince much joy at the result, and celebrated it by bonfires. But these demonstrations were clearly exclusively confined to the Britishers in England and France. So far from any absence of sympathy with the Allies being the most indirect extent the very reverse, which Louis NAPOLEON is dismissed as puerile and vain. Nor do the *Times* altogether mistaken in the feeling of hostility in this country, and the sympathies and perpetuates the idea which the English press so strongly to have labored with the United States. The Americans are not sympathized with either the Allies. They have from the beginning not one of civilization, barbarism and ignorance, battles for the advancement of Western Europe by crippling the power of Russia—a war to restore the balance of power which the Eastern question perplexity. Russia is not Turkey; England is not the idea of allowing Russia to engage that will mate the present gigantic power, to destroy helpless and probably in the slightest degree the strength of the combatants. The war will in all likelihood be the most of any ever—for whether Russia triumph, Turkey will be the conquered, or the American people may very lively concern. With that exciting interest the vicissitudes of battle and slaughter, the heart will always provoke. Sympathies are in a great measure with the Allies in all parties. Their cause is Great Britain might be some pride in her victories, the unworthy hostility of the country on every possible occasion, the indifference, the sneers so often and so bitter in the American press, that we are not understood in Europe. As a free country, with approximating our own, England is a claim upon our friendship, and neutralized first by the peculiar character of the war, and the intimate enmity with which Russia is regarded by us. It may not be difficult to find that the tone of many of the English press, and the editors, in allusion to the United States, has tended to make us regard the Allies with enhanced favor.

☞ WITH THE PROPHETS.—We are in receipt of the publications, Parry & McMillan, Morgan Exchange Place, for sale by the Rev. A. Morton Brown entitled "Evenings with the Prophets: a series of sermons and meditations." These sketches are of a biographical character, and the book is a full Old Testament, with moment and devotional attempts to explain their meaning. It is a work of decided value to the Christian.

☞ Our thanks are due the Clerks of the steamers Ohesapeake and Ingomar for favors.

☞ MEETINGS.—The citizens of Lowndes county, Ala., without regard to old political party divisions, met at Hayneville, and organized an association to promote the Kansas Emigrant Society of Northern industry. They adopted a constitution, and agreed to meet on the 24 inst., when they selected the following officers of the association:

President—Hon. George W. Stone.
Vice-Presidents—John T. Powell, Esq.
Treasurer of Treasurer—Ben. Harrison.
Corresponding Committee—John L. Powell, H. C. Wilson, H. Lamprey, H. M. Williamson, E. H. Herbert, Robert M. Queen, George S. Cox.

WISCONSIN.—The returns are incomplete, but this far enough to a majority for Barstow, Democratic candidate for Governor, of 1,042 over Bartlett, Republican. To the Senate, 14 Republicans and 11 Democrats are elected; to the House, 32 Republicans and 33 Democrats.

☞ The Citizens of Ohio Dead—Gen. Robert Young of Pickaway died on Tuesday of last week, aged 78. Dr. Joshua Martin, of Xenia, died on Thursday, the 1st inst. He was a native of Virginia, but had resided in Xenia since 1813. He was about 65 years of age.

☞ DIVINE DEVOTIONAL.—A letter from St. Petersburg says that the Emperor Alexander, on his recent visit to Moscow, not only went with the Imperial family to the holy places, the public churches, and chapels, kissing the relics of the saints and prostrating himself before the altars—but, in order to fortify the courage of the army, determined on carrying to it a relic of St. Sergius, consisting of a painted image of the saint from one of the aisles of the city, which is supposed to be of great sanctity in the province and which figured in the wars of the Czar Michael Feodorovitch and Peter I., and in the siege of Moscow in 1812. On giving up the image to the Czar's grand religious ceremony, it is alleged, and the Metropolitan, in the course of it made the following solemn appeal to the saint:

Saint Sergius! Thou gavest thy blessing to Prince Demetri, to the Czar Michael, Peter and Alexander I. Look favorably on the Czar Alexander Nikolaievitch, who comes to demand from thee thy holy image in order to show it to the army, as the sacred mark of thy powerful intercession and protection. Cause not the army to find in paradise one of those who have merited chastisement, that He will bless our most pious Czar and his army, and that He will give him victory, which will make peace, and a victorious peace.

The Czar on receiving the image reverently kissed it. The Emperor has taken the image in question with him to the South.

☞ The total yield of copper of the Lake Superior mines for the present year is set down at 4,760½ tons, or 9,521,000 pounds; the aggregate value of which is $1,428,000.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

PANIC IN ENGLAND.

The Crimean.

Advance in Cotton, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15th.—The Collins steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., arrived off Sandy Hook at six o'clock this morning, and reached her dock a few hours later.

The intelligence from Europe by this arrival is one week later than that received by the Asia at Halifax. It is, however, of no great importance.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The circulars by the Pacific announce an advance in the Liverpool market of ⅛ to ¼ of a penny per pound in the middling and lower grades of American cotton. Fair Uplands had improved ¼ of a penny per pound, and Fair Orleans and Mobile were steady at the prices reported by the Asia.

The sales of the week were 65,000 bales, of which amount 8,000 bales were on speculation, and 7,500 bales for export.

The stock of Friday, the 2d instant, were 10,000 bales, the market closing steady.

BREADSTUFFS.

In the Liverpool market Flour was steady, at unchanged prices. Western Canal 41s. and 44s., Philadelphia and Baltimore 43s., and Ohio 44s. and 41s. 6d. per bbl.

Wheat had declined 2 pence per bushel.

Corn was firm, at an advance of 6 pence per quarter. Mixed was quoted at 44s. per quarter.

PROVISIONS, &c.

The Provision market was generally unchanged.

Sugar had advanced 6 to 7 shillings per ton.

CONSOLS.

Consols for money closed at 88 @ 88⅛.

ENGLAND.

The most important intelligence by the Pacific relates to an extraordinary panic in England in consequence of rumors having obtained currency of the probability of a war with the United States. The London Times fanned the flame by several mendacious editorials. Extras were issued stating that the American minister had demanded his passports. Energetic protests were heard from all quarters. Mr. Buchanan was appealed to, and denied that the statements had any truth in them. Public feeling then cooled down, though there was still some uneasiness on the subject.

THE WAR.

The Pacific brings no news of importance from the seat of war.

The Allies were awaiting an attack from the Russians.

General Codrington had been appointed Commander of the British forces in the Crimea, vice Simpson, resigned.

NAPLES.

The difficulty between the British and Neapolitan governments had been peacably settled.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—The river is rising, with 4 feet 5 inches water in the canal. The steamers Niagara and Henry Lewis have arrived from New Orleans, and the Golden Gate, R. J. Ward and W. H. Dewey have departed for that port.

AN OLD NEGRO.—The oldest inhabitant of Marlboro', Mass., is Benjamin Prentiss, a colored man, who was born in Connecticut, Feb. 4, 1760. He was a slave, and the property of a Mr. Latimer, from whom he ran away in 1776, but was made free at Shrewsbury, and taken back to his owner. The idea of a fugitive slave from Connecticut strikes one oddly enough. The next year he ran away again, and, settling in Marlboro', has remained there for almost two generations. He was an eyewitness of Burgoyne's surrender, and a dozen in Connecticut, at the head of the British troops, seventy-four years since. His memory is excellent, and he bids fair to become a very decent sort of Methuselah.

☞ The Democrats of Mobile have nominated Capt. Hugh Monroe as their candidate for Mayor.

THE SOUND DUES.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—A week or two back I informed you that the Danish Government had invited the Ministers of the Maritime States interested in the question of the Sound Dues. The circular despatch containing the invitation was dated October 1, and to it were appended a memoir on the subject and some statistical tables. Copenhagen is suggested as the place of meeting for the conference, which is proposed to be held in the second half of the month of November. Denmark herself will be represented by the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bluhme. The task of this conference will probably be to come speedily to some temporary arrangement, so as to avert any inconvenience arising out of the approaching expiration of the treaty with the United States, reserving the definitive regulation of the matter until a general peace. The tenor of the circular despatch above mentioned endeavors to represent the Sound dues as a political inconvenience, one occasioned to the existence of Denmark, from its proceeds forming so large a portion of the entire State revenue. The amount of the Sound dues, considered by bestowing itself just now in this matter is, doubtless, the notice of the cessation of the treaty given by the United States, and the probability of violent measures resulting therefrom, but the proximate cause seems to be an unwill ness on the part of England and France to bolster up the affair any longer, and it is understood to have been the view of the French Government that the subject must not be left to be settled between any two of the states concerned, but that the French Government must strive after an arrangement with all those concerned. Whether the United States and Russia will or can agree to this plan or not, Congress seems doubtful. This Government (the Prussian) I understand, will. The amount of revenue derived by Denmark from the Sound dues averages two millions thalers (three £300,000, an important sum to a population of 1,500,000.) The Danish Government is now said to be anxious to obtain the matter by compromising the amount, which would have to be raised by the various States interested in proportion to the amount of their yearly contributions. The United States and Prussia have on former occasions endeavored to redeem this charge, by the payment of a sum once for all, but the conditions which make the idea of liberio had the support of Russia to fall back upon; now, however, it is understood that Russia consents to a commutation being effected.

The money has been paid into special banks, that the vessel and its cargo pass the Sound dues on passing Elsinore without reference to their destination, the tariff varying slightly according as the nation of the ship belonged to the list of favored nations or not; the practical result of this has been that the exporter of the goods thus passing through those straits has paid the tolls, whether he ever recovered them from the consumer or not. The issue seems now to gain ground that it will be much more advantageous to all parties to let the duties be delayed on the landing of goods by the importer, the Danish Government appointing an Inspector of Customs in each of the Baltic ports to watch over its fiscal interests. The plan has the great advantage of avoiding the vexatious and frequently dangerous delays occasioned to the navigator by the necessity of anchoring off Kronborg, in the middle of a rapid stream and a crowded navigation, and possibly loosing a fair wind. It would, however, involve the necessity of paying the dues in advance on all the goods that should be imported from the Baltic ports, which would in some cases constitute an increased loss in the case of shipwreck or damage sizes between the port and the Sound.

This plan would also have this great advantage for Denmark, that it would in a great measure close the door against the field of contention England, France, and the United States, and all commercial nations on this side of the Sound, and restrict the question to the deliberations of the six Baltic Sitten, viz—Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Mecklenburg, and Lubeck. Prussia and Sweden have, it is said, announced their willingness to treat on this basis, and if the intentions of Russia on this point, nothing has transpired, but it is not probable that she would be a consenting party to this arrangement.

On the 26th of March this year the Danish Government fixed the toll to be paid by all foreign vessels entering any harbor in Iceland at two rigsbrabiers per last, which has given rise to reclamations on the part of the Government, showing that the Danish flag entered Prussian ports on a perfectly equal footing with the national flag, and requiring a perfect reciprocity with regard to the Prussian flag in Icelandic ports. According to an announcement in the *Handelstaende* of the 17th, the Danish Government have recognized the justice of these reclamations, and Prussian shipping will in future be exempt from all tolls in Iceland.

ROMANCE OF LIFE.—We heard the particulars yesterday of one of those strange episodes in life by which the old adage of "truth is stranger than fiction" was fully illustrated. About six years since, a lady named Mrs Martha Wood, accompanied by her son, his wife, and a couple of children, arrived in this city from New Bedford, Mass. She stated that she was a widow of some twenty four years' standing, her husband having been master of a whaler, which had been lost at sea. The family have resided for the greater portion of the time on Liberty street, Mr. Wood, the son, working at his trade, which is that of a cooper.

Yesterday morning a gray headed and hale woman came called at the residence of the family, and, seeing Mr. Wood, inquired for the widow, who, being called into the room, while gazing intently at the stranger, whose eyes were fixed mournfully upon her, requested to know his business.

"Do you not know me, Martha?" said he, and as the sound of his voice, like the memory of an olden melody met her ear she gave vent to a hysterical shriek and fainted in the arms which were opened to receive her.

The tale is soon told; the ship in which he had been wrecked, sailing from New Bedford was cast away in the South Sea islands, and he was one of the few who escaped a watery grave. After undergoing every conceivable hardship, he succeeded, after thirty years' absence, in returning his native city. From a brother of his wife he learned their present location, and arrived here to find her surrounded by a young and blooming bride for advanced in the line, when lost he was the father, and she could have recognized in his person, some one, whom, in his absence, had taken his place in her affections, and the man have against the heart of the old, and since as he again met first, after his long absence, upon his native soil.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Jenny Beslie, just as she was rounding too opposite Dauphin street wharf, on her downward trip from Montgomery yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, burnt one of her boilers out, and by the accident very badly scalded a negro. For some minutes after the accident the hand was enveloped in smoke and steam, which led every one in sight, not only those on board, but also persons on the wharf, to believe that the boat was on fire, and such a scampering and excitement never were seen. Several jumped overboard, but were rescued by boats from shore, whilst others were running hither and thither, not knowing what to do. No lives were lost and the boat sustained but little injury.—*Mobile Tribune, Wednesday.*

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—A despatch from Milwaukie of the 7th inst., says:

The propeller Queen of the Lakes reports the total wreck of the propeller Delaware near Sheboygan, bound down with a full cargo of pressions from Chicago, with the loss of eleven lives. The propeller Omar Pacha, also bound down with a cargo of 1900 bushels of wheat from this port, is water-logged and sunk near Sheboygan pier. Three vessels, names unknown, are high and dry seven miles this side of Sheboygan.—Three men were lost from the vessel. The captain of the Delaware died from exposure in the rigging of his vessel. The propeller Queen of the West was obliged to throw overboard from seven to ten tons of her deck load in the storm.

The brig Mermaid, hence for Apalachicola, was totally destroyed by fire on the 1st of November. Vessel and cargo valued at $70,000.

Young Ladies' Allowances.

In England, the marriage settlements generally provide the wife with pin money, varying of course, according to the fortune and position of the parties. It is customary in England, also, for a father to give his daughter a yearly allowance for her dress, as soon as she passes the Rubicon of the school room, and is what is called "out," which great event takes place at the age of eighteen.

Many noblemen's daughters, in the very high set circles, have not more than two hundred pounds sterling a year, (one thousand dollars) This, indeed, is a very magnificent allowance—many girls have sixty, and some contrive to make a very fair appearance upon thirty.

This, for those accustomed to society, with morning concerts, dinner parties, and a ball every night, of course demands great ingenuity. Girls, however, are only required to display taste and elegance; magnificence, whether in silks or jewelry, is not for them. The season, too, in London, lasts but from three to four months; it is the spring and summer when muslin dresses and all cheap fabrics are worn in the day, in preference to silks.

During the other months of the year, there is very little dress required. At country houses, it is bad taste to wear any but the most unpretending costume during the day, and for dinner dresses, those exhibited in London will do.

French women possess, to an extraordinary degree, the spirit of order; they are also quick and clever arithmeticians, and therefore never liable to self-deceptions as to the price of things, as many young ladies with less mathematical head are apt to be. For instance, a silk is marked and offered for sale at one dollar and ninety-five cents a yard. "How cheap!" cries the young lady, because she only figure is impressed on her mind is the one dollar; the ninety-five cents is not put down as an item, though afterwards, on reflection, it is found that two dollars, and not one, should have been the figure impressed on the mind, as it is afterwards on the purse.

A young lady in the large cities of the United States, should be able to drive tastefully, elegantly, and according to the season, on two hundred dollars a year. This, of course, implies great industry and taste on her part—a great deal of tidiness, and great care never to wear within doors the costume destined for without. Neatness of all the accessories to the toilet—such as undersleeves and collars—elegance in the way a dress is cut and made, extreme attention to the smoothness of the hair, are all that is required for home. Plain muslin, muscoline de laine, and simple braids or curls, will be fit household duties and the female home much better than silks, embroideries, and flowing ribbons. These, it will at all, should be reserved for gala days, the promenade, and there with great modesty as to quantity and color, and invitations to fetes from the social treasury to the brilliant ball.

At watering places no variety of dress is deemed necessary, excepting at the German baths, so much freedom and stillness in that year, when the campaigns of the allied armies, and the fear of a German revolution keps people at home. At those baths—Baden, Carlsbad, Kissengen—the dressing and promenading begin at six in the morning, and are carried on with great vigor at the rate of five *toilettes* a day.

In France the young ladies have no allowance, because they are not permitted to exercise either taste or discretion in the choice of their dresses—mamma chooses them, and papa pays moderate and modest bills without the slightest murmur. All the expense is for mamma, for it is amongst some of the higher classes, the nobility of the old Napoleon, and the richer classes, the bankers and brokers, there is a fabulous degree of extravagance. In Paris, the capital, it is, to some extent, inclined to economy than extravagance—neatness and taste go to a great way, and have more to do with elegance than the purse. Some ladies dress very well upon fifty francs a month (ten dollars)—eighty or a hundred is the average allowance for the middle classes. —*Graham's Magazine.*

The London Times.

The *London Quarterly Review* for July, in an article on advertisements, contains some interesting information respecting the *London Times*. We make the following extract, referring starting to our currency, where pecuniary amounts are named, at the rate of four shillings to the dollar:

They show in the editor's room, says the article, a singular diagram, which indicates by an irregular line the circulation day by day for a year by year. On this sheet the gests of political feeling and the pressure of popular excitement are as minutely indicated as the force and direction of the wind are shown by the self registering apparatus in Lloyd's rooms. Thus we find that in the year 1845 it ran along at a pretty steady level of 27,000 copies daily. In 1846—for one day, the 26th of January, that on which the report of Sir Robert Peel's statement respecting the corn laws appeared—it ran in a towering peak to a height of 51,000, and then fell again to its old number. It began the year 1848 with 29,000, and rose to 42,000 on the 10th, the day after the news of the French revolution. In 1852 its level at starting was 36,000, and it attained to the highest point it has touched on this 11th September, the day of the Memoir of the Great Duke, when 69,000 copies were sold. In January, 1853, the level had risen to 40,000; and at the commencement of the present year it stood at 58,000, a circulation which has since increased to 69,000 copies daily! Notwithstanding all the disturbing causes which make the line of its circulation present the appearance of hill and dale, sometimes rising into Alpine elevations, its ordinary level at the beginning of each year, for some time past, constantly goes on advancing, insomuch that within ten years the circulation has more than doubled by 7,000 daily.

In the year 1854, when the railway mania was at its height, the *Times* advertising sheet was overrun with projected lines, and many a guess was made, we remember, at the time, as to their probable value. Just high as the estimates generally were, they came far short of the truth. We give the exact credit returns of advertisements of all kinds for nine months:

September	6	£
	13	
	20	
	27	
October	4	31,591 00
	11	28,710 00
	18	23,636 27
	25	16,526 33
November	1	16,129 07

During the greater part of the time that the proprietors were reaping this splendid harvest from the infatuation of the people, the heaviest gains were daily brought into the leading columns upon bubbles which rose up so thickly in the advertising sheet. The effect of their fire may be estimated by the falling off of every fifteen thousand dollars in the returns for a single week.

Auto the receipts of the *Times* formulae of the paper at its present rate of circulation, 80,000 a day, the price of each paper being 5d., they amount to $61,000. Taking its average receipts for advertisements at 60,000 per week, its total yearly receipts would amount to $1,892,000. In Hindle" Fourth Estate," if our recollection serves us, the yearly expenses of conducting the *Times* are, and it never is the case, and suppose, on this point, nothing has transpired, but it is not probable that she would be a consenting party to this arrangement.

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"WHIGS WHO ARE WHIGS."—*Sectional Parties.*—Daniel Webster, in a letter to his farmer, John Taylor, wrote from Washington, under date of March 17th, 1853, as follows:

I am glad that you have chosen Mr. Pike representative. He is a true man; but there are in New Hampshire persons who call themselves Whigs, who are no Whigs at all, and no better than disunionists. Any man who hesitates in granting and securing to every part of the country its just and constitutional rights, is no enemy to the whole country. John Taylor! if one of your boys should say he honors his father and mother, and loves his brothers and sisters, but still insists that one of them shall be driven out of the family, that one pay any of him but this, there will be no real family love in him! You and I are farmers; we never talk politics,—our talk is of corn, but remember this: *that any man who attempts to excite one part of his country against another, is just as wicked as he would be who should attempt to get up a quarrel between John Taylor and his neighbor, old Mr. John Sanborn, or his other neighbor, Captain Burleigh.* There are some animals that live best in a fire; and there are some men who take delight in heat, smoke, combustion, and even general conflagration. They do not follow the things that make for peace. They enjoy only controversy, and they love strife. I have no communication with such persons, either as neighbors or politicians. You have no more right to say that slavery ought not to exist in Virginia, than a Virginian has to say that slavery ought to exist in New Hampshire. This is a question left to every State to decide for itself. I think I never wrote you a word before on politics.

I never shall do it again. I only say love your country, and your whole country, and when men attempt to persuade you to get into a quarrel with the laws of other States tell them "that you mean to mind your own business," and advise them to mind theirs. John Taylor, you are a free man; you possess good principles, you have a large family to rear and provide for by your labor. Be thankful to the government which does not oppress you, which does not bear you down with excessive taxation, but which holds out to you and yours the hope of all the blessings which liberty, industry and security may afford. John Taylor, thank God morning and evening, that you were born in such a country. John Taylor! never write an answer to any man who writes to you to remembrance to your wife and children; and when you look from your Eastern windows upon the graves of my family, remember that he who sleeps in one of these letter must soon follow them to another world. DANIEL WEBSTER.

☞ A GREENLAND LADY'S DREAM.—This consists of seal skin stockings with the fur next to the foot, and of such length as to reach above the knee. Over these she wears a pair of seal skin boots, with the fur outside, so that the boot is to have the fur outside, so that the boot is in truth a seal skin of double thickness, with the fur outside and inside too. The pantaloons are of seal skin, something in the form of a pair of Turkish trowsers. A jacket of seal skin, fur inside, fits closely to the body. The outer habiliment is a loose jarrah of calico. Around the neck is a ruff of dog's fur, but underneath this is a scarlet or black handkerchief tied snug to the neck. The dress, when ornamented, is quite a handsome one, as it is the best of the Bloomer style.

☞ A writer in some of the English papers recently stated that his memory of a church yard in his neighborhood has so altered within his memory, that it was now in greater two hours. A scientific gentleman has replied, and says that such a change as this, as such an alteration would indicate a change of about fifteen degrees in the situation of the earth's axis or position, which would necessarily involve a second deluge, and the ruin of everything on the face of the globe. He says the falling of even from one to two degrees in time, nor the great globe of day transgress its path by one degree.

☞ "We have made our choice, and we abide by it. We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."—*Keftus Chronicle.*

☞ Adversity sharpens tools, dejects cowards, draws out fortitude, and the wise and independent, pats the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, sows the opulent, and makes the idle industrious. Much may be said in favor of adversity; but the worst of it is, it has no friends.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon J. B. Cotton—The Contest of Law.*—Mr. Hennen gave his decision of the Justices in the Police and Criminal, was yesterday submitted by the Democratic candidates in the contest of law, on the same grounds as the other elections are contested.

SEVEN DISTRICT COURT.—*Hon J. B. Cotton—The Contest of Law.*—Mr. Hennen gave his decision of the Justices in the Police and Criminal, was yesterday submitted by the Democratic candidates in the contest of law, on the same grounds as the other elections are contested.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15th, 1855.

IN conformity with a vote of the Director of the Company, notice is hereby given that an election for thirty-three Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, from the second Monday in March next, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 87 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, the 26 day of December next, between the hours of 10, A. M., and 2, P. M.

H. F. JARVIER, Secretary.

n15 ch4

Mr. B. Bonner,

THE well known Magnetiser, respectfully informs the citizens who have heretofore honored him with their confidence, and the public generally, that having prepared a very large commodious hall, who specially for the purpose, he has located his office at No. 12 Camp street, between Common and Gravier, where he will be pleased to receive his old daily, as heretofore, from 9, A. M., to 1, P. M., Sundays excepted, and at all other hours by appointment.

Mr. B. also informs the public that he is no longer with the Core Canada Commissioner, No. 102 Baronne street, not being satisfied with the treatment of his lot, he has discovered the secret of his hurts, and he consequently no right to bear the name of Mr. B. Donner.

n15 1m B. DONER.

F. SEYFRIED, Successor,

CORNER OF ST. PETER AND ROYAL STREETS.

SATURDAY (7th inst.)

OPENING OF THE LADIES' SALOON

MR. LEFEVRE informs the public that the opening of Mad'e Ledoux' Saloon, will take place on SATURDAY, next, and that the saloon will be open daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning up to the closing of the Theatre.

Nothing has been left undone to please Ladies. The saloon will be constantly warm and ornamented. He will also

A SPLENDID LUNCH,

To consist of the most delicate dishes, such as Truffled Turkey, Chicken Salad, Mayonnaise, Truffled Turkey, Westphalia Ham, Tongues, Sardines, Dried Tongue, Mushroom Vol-au-vent, Chicken Supreme, Trout Fillet à la Tartare, Fowl à la Marechale, Game Pie, Game Jelly, Marachino Milk and Coffee, Black Moka, &c. Sorbets in vase, Lemon Sherbet, Orange wine, Champagne wine.

Mr. Lefevre will attend to serving parties, family parties, marriages, dinners, &c.

The public are informed that the house of Mr. Vaquelin, Confectioner, Pastrycook, Restaurateur, is the establishment at the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, now night and day.

n16cf

Gunpowder for Sale.

A GOOD CARPENTER for sale, MORENO BROTHERS.

n15 1m 34 Old Levee street.

HAVANA PRESERVES & SWEETMEATS—Guava, Orange, Citron, Pineapple, Marmalade, Guava Jelly, Cocoanut on hand and for sale by

MORENO BROTHERS,

nov 16 34 Old Levee.

PAPER CIGARS—A new article, of favorite brands, in store and for sale by

nov16 MORENO & BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee st

HAVANA CIGARS—We are now receiving 25 brig "W. D. Miller" and by every other arrival from Havana, an excellent assortment of cigars, of the most approved brands.

They consist of the following favorite brands: Cabanas, Cazadores, Regalias, Principes, Trabucos, Cosmopolitanos, Regalias, Flor de Cuba, Flor de Morales, El Fuitas, Act. Garcia & Co., Delgado, Flor de Valdes, Flor de Vuelta Abajo, &c., &c., comprising Lonsdales, Carolinas, Medio Regalias, Regalias Londres, Brevas, Colorados, Cabanas, Mediums, Mediums, Regalias Londres, Brevas, Colorados, Cabanas, M dar, A. & A., &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

nov 16—2w MORENO BROTHERS.

HAVANA SUGAR—200 boxes, white, in store and for sale by MORENO BROTHERS.

n16 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—Fine and common wrappers and fillers, just received and for sale by

MORENO BROTHERS.

n16 34 Old Levee.

HOPS—5 bales prime hops, landing and for sale by H M BARLOW & CO.

n16 1w 16 Canal street.

DELIVERABLE—On arrival of ship Omaggiale expected from Rotterdam

Madeira wines,
Cognac brandy,
Cognac brandy, Cognac brandy, 8 to 20 years old.

Arrival Port, 1810 and 1840.

Madeira Port, 1810 and 1840.

Madeira Port, 1810 and 1840.

Madeira